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on industry by public regulatory agencies. The reverse side is shown in chapter twenty-one, where the checks operating on government are discussed. Several chapters are devoted to those changes whereby democratic institutions reflect the altered conditions of social and economic life. Attention might be called to the rather meager space devoted to "Prussian Marxism," but since, as Hilquit says, there never has been any socialism of Marxian or any other type, more words were scarcely necessary. Mr. Birdseye has also no doubt followed correct pedagogy in stressing the positive and leaving the negative side to shift for itself. The book should be highly useful in the comparative study of institutions.

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Liberalism in America. Its Origin, Its Temporary Collapse, Its Future. By HAROLD STEARNS. (New York: Boni and Liveright, Inc. 1919. Pp. x, 232.)

This volume comprises a general discussion of the nature and characteristics of Liberalism, a brief sketch of American Liberalism, an account of its "collapse," and finally a forecast of the probable future.

The core of Liberalism, the author believes, is first "respect for the individual and his freedom of conscience and opinion," and second "tolerance, belief in real freedom of speech and expression." Down to 1914, says Mr. Stearns, American Liberalism had suffered severely from race intolerance exhibited toward the colored man, and from what he calls "perverted moralism" in the form of the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors. But on the other hand, America's traditional hatred of all forms of servility and our practical and straightforward temperament had tended to drive us forward in spite of these factors.

With the war, he believes, Liberalism broke down before the onrush of military conditions. The conscription is the particular object of his denunciation in this connection, and to this he devotes much energy. But beyond this we did not know why we had gone to war; we were fighting for "something shadowy and unreal." Liberals were either seduced or intimidated and made no effective opposition to the war propaganda. Reason abdicated, he feels, and even pragmatism, which Mr. Stearns particularly mourns, failed to stem the tide. In rapid succession came conscription, espionage laws, liberty loan drives

and the star spangled banner, to Mr. Stearns's intense disgust. The underlying reason was, as he sees it, that our leaders were not genuinely liberal, that the intellectual class became the hired attorney of nationalism.

Indeed, the author's contention is "that the peoples of the world were duped from beginning to end," and he believes that "It is difficult to see exactly what liberal purposes have been accomplished by the resort to arms" (p. 10). From that point of view, he seems to be dissatisfied with the war—with its avowed causes, its conduct and its consequences.

The new leadership, Mr. Stearns believes, will be less demagogic than the old, more disciplined and more intellectual. Personally he does not believe in "Bolshevism or Conservatism or Socialism or any other narrow and highly formulated economic, social or political creed." He will merely oppose violence, preach tolerance and keep out of the thick of the fight. He hopes for social revolution, but it must be brought about without a row, although he considers the prospect extremely doubtful.

In his opening pages Mr. Stearns declares that Liberalism must be or is "urbane, good-natured, non-partisan, detached," but it is unfortunate that he has not adhered to this principle throughout his volume. His plea for tolerance is marked by intolerance, for good-nature with ungenerosity in weighing the motives of others, for nonpartisanship and detachment with evident animus and one-sided advocacy rather than fairness and breadth of vision. Hence the value of the work as a critique of American Liberalism is very seriously impaired for the general reader and the serious student.

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Is America Worth Saving? Addresses on National Problems and Party Policies. By NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER. (New York: Charles Scribners' Sons. Pp. 390.)

This volume is a collection of twenty-two addresses delivered between December, 1912, and November, 1919. Although written and delivered on diverse occasions and dealing with varied subjects they have as a common theme the "exposition and interpretation of the fundamental principles on which the American government and American society are built." According to this exposition the foundation stone